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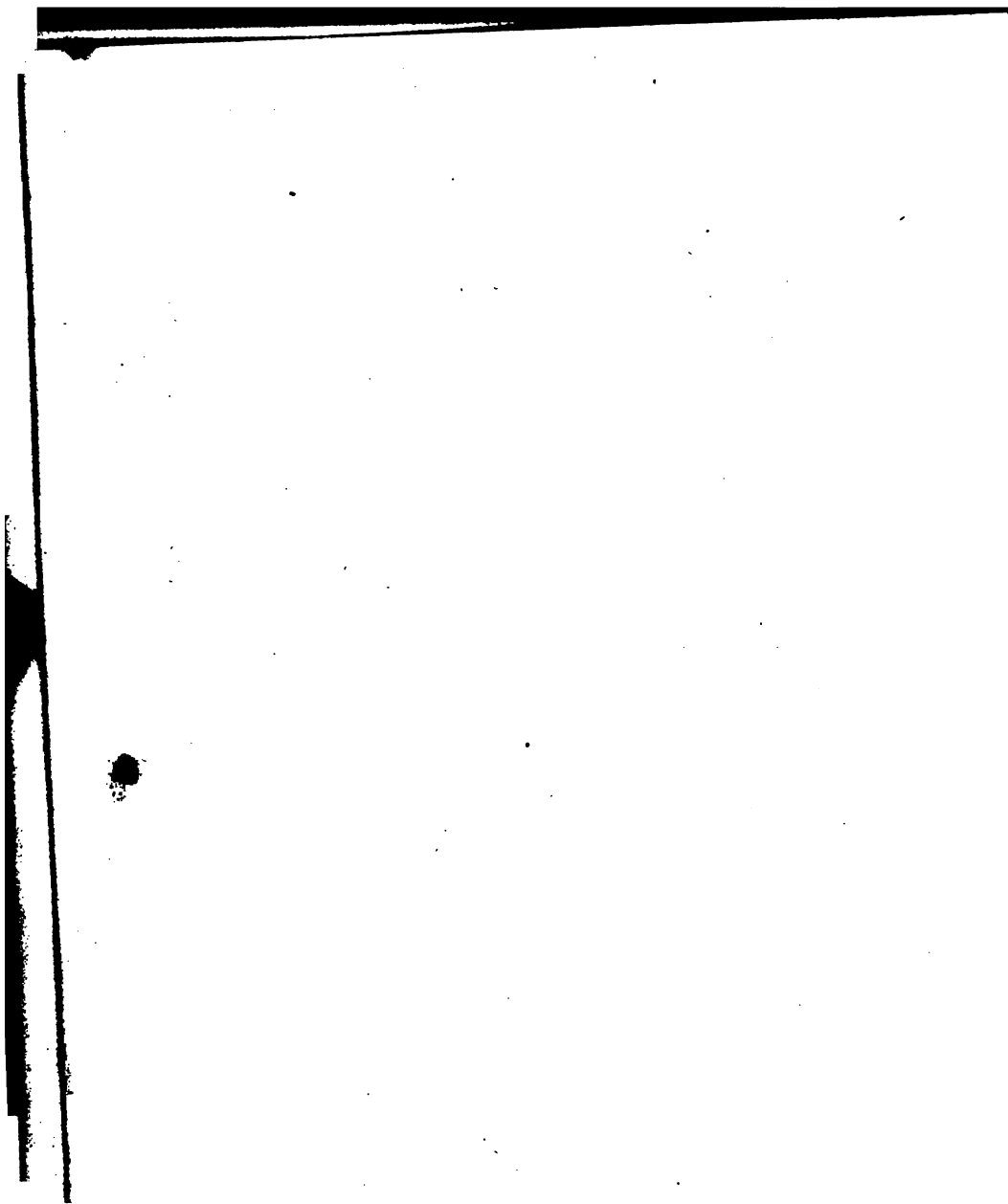
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L A O R L E ?

OR,

THE GENDER OF EVERY FRENCH NOUN

INSTANTLY KNOWN,

BY

ONE RULE;

WITH THE

REIGN OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON,

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH, IN WHICH NONE BUT MASCULINE NOUNS HAVE BEEN
INTRODUCED;

AND THE

LIFE OF QUEEN ELIZABETH,

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Astonished the world by the splendour of her reign.
Elizabeth her name."*

*Une FEMME, à ses pieds enchaînant les destins,
De l'éclat de son règne étonnait les humains.
C'était Elisabeth.*—HENRIADE, ch. 1.

BY ACHILLE ALBITÈS, A.B. AND LL.B., PARIS;

Member of the Historical Institute of Paris, of the Society of Civilization, &c.; Author
of "Les Siècles," an Introduction to General History; "The Authors of
France, an Historical Outline of French Literature," &c.;
Professor of the French Language and Literature
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TO
MONSIEUR CHARLES JEAN DELILLE,
MEMBRE DE L'ATHÉNÉE DES ARTS, DE LA SOCIÉTÉ GRAMMATICALE
ET DE L'INSTITUT HISTORIQUE DE PARIS
AUTHOR OF "A NEW THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL FRENCH GRAMMAR,"
THE "MANUEL ÉTYMOLOGIQUE,"
"LE RÉPERTOIRE LITTÉRAIRE," ETC.,
PROFESSOR OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,
THE CITY OF LONDON INSTITUTION, ETC.,
AND FRENCH EXAMINER IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,
THIS
PRACTICAL, THEORETICAL, AND HISTORICAL WORK
ON THE GENDER OF FRENCH NOUNS
IS INSCRIBED,
AS A SMALL TESTIMONY OF THE HIGH ESTEEM AND SINCERE FRIENDSHIP
OF
THE AUTHOR.

INTRODUCTION.

To learn methodically to what Gender any French Noun belongs has hitherto been a most arduous, abstruse, and desperate task. Its difficulty is sufficiently accounted for by the numerous intricate rules, sub-rules, exceptions, lists of exceptions to exceptions, and dry catalogues of unconnected words, generally met with in the ordinary mode of studying the subject.

The difficulty, the stumbling block, we trust, is now removed, and the problem solved: THE GENDER OF EVERY FRENCH NOUN WILL HENCEFORTH BE EASILY ACQUIRED IN A FEW HOURS. This assertion will not appear unfounded when the reader is apprized of the following facts:—that this new and definitive system has already undergone the test of experience; that it is based on those principles which are levers of the human mind,—namely, unity, contrast, rhythm, connection, and association of ideas; finally, that the whole Plan consists in ONE simple and concise Rule, the essence of which is contained in two somewhat versified or hexametric lines. These lines (which present terminations or tails of words) are sufficient for ascertaining the Gender of the IMMENSE MAJORITY OF French Nouns.*

But, if the student wishes to be, not only most generally, but ALWAYS, right, what is to be done? Let him then read attentively (marking with a pencil the most important, the most usual nouns), “The Reign of the Emperor Napoleon,” and “The History of Queen Elizabeth,” sketched in a few pages. One contains the Nouns, which, by their positive terminations, should be Feminine, but which, however, are Masculine; the other contains the Nouns, which, by their, one might say, negative terminations, should be Masculine, but which, however, are *Feminine*.

This may be very easily verified by taking a page at random of any French book or dictionary; it will be found that the Terminations contained in the “two lines” will determine the Gender of almost all the Substantives the sex of which was not obvious.

The celebrity of the Male genius of the French Emperor, and the renown of that great *Female* Sovereign of England, have been the motives for selecting them, as leaders, the former, of those Masculine, the latter, of those *Feminine* Nouns, the Gender of which is not determined by the two lines.

Should any one think that these exceptions are too numerous, let him consider for a moment what an extensive quantity of Substantives belong to the French language; he will then perceive that the Nouns, which do not submit to the Rule, are certainly but few. Suppose the regiments of a large army to be in a complete and perfect order, would not an exceptional company of irregular troops be considered as insignificant? And so much the more will such here be the case, if the new and easy means, which this small work offers, are used to keep them in order and discipline.

Although the style of the two Historical Sketches is grammatical, indulgence is expected for the singularity—nay, the extravagance—of some phrases; but after all, this is often a help for memory; the reader must be aware that the space was necessarily limited, and the subjects extensive; that the substantives which were to be inlaid in each historical essay were determined and obligatory, whether appropriate or not, whether common or scientific, serious or comic; lastly, that in the first sketch none but Masculine Nouns were to be introduced, and in the other none but *Feminine*.*

The Author here presents the fruits of long research and meditation, condensed into a small compass. He does not regret his trouble, feeling convinced that his work will spare the student much uncertainty, disappointment, and useless labour.

* The following observations may be useful :—

These faulty expressions are sometimes heard : *ma frère*, my brother; *mon saur*, my sister; *sa père*, his father; *son mère*, his or her mother; instead of *mon frère*, *ma saur*, *son père*, *sa mère*. This sort of mistake must not be attributed to the ignorance of Gender; for, who has to learn that brother is masculine and sister feminine? The mistake is caused by the non-attending to the following important rule of grammar:

"In English, possessive adjectives or pronouns are in the gender of the possessor; in French they must be in the gender of the possessed. Thus, my, thy, his, her, its, will be expressed by *mon*, *ton*, *son*, when the possessed is masculine; and by *ma*, *ta*, *sa*, when the possessed is *feminine*; without attending in the least to the gender of the possessor. Ex.: Her husband, *son mari*; his wife, *sa femme*."

Such PLURAL nouns as *Habitants*, *inhabitants*, *Ancêtres*, *ancestors*, *Proches*, *relations*, &c. used to denote Males and Females together, are always Masculine. It is the same with words which, although they are not substantives, are used as such: the *why*, *le pourquoi*, the comic, *le comique*, &c.

As to some particular niceties which chiefly belong, not to the general knowledge of Genders, but more especially to Syntax, and as to some obsolete or unused words, they have not been attended to. The attention of the reader would have been spent on them, and the object of the work defeated.

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THE

In French, every Noun is either of the *Feminine* Gender,

F E M I N I N E

*Is a Noun denoting a Woman, (as Princesse),
or having one of these terminations :*

Ale, ole, ule, — ure, ère, eur ; — rre, lle, ie, — ée, ue, ion ;
Be, ce, de, — fe, rge, ne ; — pe, se, te,* — ve, he, aison.*

*(As Capitale, Attention, Élégance.)*¹

But, if a Noun is in "Napoleon's" (as Règne), it is Masculine.²

* Or, with an accent: *ié, té, as in pitié, beauté.*

DIRECTIONS FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE TWO VERSIFIED LINES OF THE
Moreover, when *e* comes after a consonant not preceded by any vowel, as in *de*,
The two lines will, therefore, run thus:—Al-ol-ul,—ur-èr-eur,—re-le-i,—é-u-ion ;
be pronounced well, let, however, the reader bear in his mind that the SPELLING of the

In the following eight lines about PARIS, all the Feminine terminations, given
order as the terminations, and none are introduced except those which illustrate the Rule.

*Cette Capitale ou Métropole n'est pas une Cellule ;
J'aime la Nature de sa claire Atmosphère, qui ne manque pas de Chaleur ;
Sur la Terre il n'est pas de Ville où l'on jouisse mieux de la Vie ;
Il y a là plus d'une Allée, plus d'une Rue qui mérite Attention.*

*Les Robes y ont une Élégance qui est partout à la Mode,
Que l'Etoffe soit de la Serge ou de belle Laine.
On y voit la Pompe de la Richesse et toutes Sortes de Beautés :
Ce sont les Rives et de la Bamboche et de la plus haute Raison.*

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES

1. *Morale, sole, mule, — aventure, bannière, faveur ; — barre, famille, géographie, pitié, — armée, revue, barque, conversation ; — syllabe, place, arcade, — café, charge, ruine ; — lampe, rose, carte, utilité, — cave, marche, épitaphe, maison, — have each one of the terminations : — therefore, they are Feminine.*

2. *Intervalle, bonheur, malheur, — génie, incendie, parapluie, — trophée, silence, million, — carrosse, conte, côté, été, — have each, it is true, one of the Feminine terminations, and consequently should be Feminine ; but they are in "Napoleon's" : — therefore, they are Masculine.*

RULE.

—— or of the Masculine, there being no Neuter.

M A S C U L I N E

Is a Noun denoting a Man, (as Prince),
or having NONE of the terminations mentioned

on the
other side.

(As Canal, Feu, Drame, Voyage.)*

But, if a Noun is in "*Elizabeth's*" (as *Histoire*), it is *Feminine*.⁴

RULE. Pronounce what is from one dash to another like one word of three syllables. give to that *e* nearly the sound of *e* in the English word Butter: Be, ce, de &c. Be-ce-de,—fe-rge-ne,—pe-se-te,—ve-he-aïson. Although it is desirable that they should Terminations is the chief thing to be attended to, as being the general criterion of Gender.

in the hexametric lines, are exemplified. The Substantives are presented in the same

*This Capital or Metropolis is not a Cell ;
I like the Nature of its clear Atmosphere, which is not deficient in Heat ;
On Earth there is no Town where one may enjoy Life better ;
There is more than a Lane, more than a Street, which deserves Attention.*

*The Gowns have there an Elegance which is every where in Fashion,
Whether the Stuff is Serge or fine Wool.
We see there the Pomp of Riches, and all Sorts of Beauties :
These are the Shores both of Frolic and of the highest Reason.*

FOR PRACTICE.

3. Cheval, vin, habit,—opéra, piano, chapeau,—charme, crime, christianisme,—zèle, asile, siècle—exemple, théâtre, arbre,—empire, dictionnaire, ivoire, mur,—café, courage, privilège, ange,—bronze, luxe, poison,—have none of the terminations:—therefore, they are Masculine.

4. Main, mer, cour,—dent, mort, nuit,—foi, loi, eau,—vertu, crème, page,—have, it is true, none of the Feminine terminations, and consequently should be Masculine ; but they are in "*Elizabeth's*:"—therefore, they are Feminine.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

In the following Historical Sketches, the inserted nouns, the objects of the composition, begin with a small capital: summer, disc; the French, corresponding to those words, is on the side column: été, disque. When a noun in French is in *italic*, it means that this word, when used in any other sense, has its gender determined, not by the Historical Sketch, but by the versified lines. Ex. *manche*, handle (Napoleon, X.) is m. in the sense of the text, and f. in any other: *the sleeve, la manche*; *tour*, tower (Elizabeth, III.) is f. in the sense of the text, and m. in any other: the turn, le tour. The nouns entirely in small capitals are m. in the sing. and f. in the pl. Ex. *ORGAN*, organ. Two or more English words joined by hyphens are generally expressed in French by one word only; ex. mother-of-pearl, *nacre*. (Elizabeth, IV.)

THE REIGN OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON. Règne.

I. It was in the summer month, when the orb or disc of the sun shines in the sign of the zodiac, the Lion, that Napoleon Bonaparte was ushered into the world. At college he busied himself little with verbs, Participles, Adverbs, but with the principles of natural phenomena. He was familiar with the words multiplicand and multiplier, dividend and divisor, numerator, denominator, cube and cone, as well as with those of solid, liquid, acid, oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and mercury. He knew well the microscope, telescope, and pendulum. He was often seen leaning on his elbow, studying a planisphere, the text of a book, or in a tête-à-tête with himself. In winter, always at the antipodes of the stove, he took exercise, and built bastions and polygons. Such were his preludes, his frontispiece, in the military stadium.

II. From that gymnasium he passed to the Lycœum of Paris. His Corsican temper already showed itself, as hard as basaltic-marble, unalterable as platina, the counterproof of none. He expressed himself in monosyllables or polysyllables as keen as proverbs, without exordium, preamble, prologue, or artifice. As to his physical-aspect, the oval of his visage might be considered as a model, a mould, or type. The organs of his cranium were indicators of genius and not of vice. Though only five feet six inches high, he required neither plume, helmet, nor cimeter to inspire awe.

III. At the siege of Toulon, Bonaparte worked without relaxation: fire issued with a thundering-noise from his bronze tubes as from the orifice of a crater. He was raised to the rank of general; he found the French battalions in the country where myrtles bloom, suffering the want of bread, but they soon could feed on rices, vermicelli with butter, cauliflowers, and even crabs. After a labyrinth of protocols, the colloquy or dialogue for the treaty of Campo Formio took place in a drawing-room on the ground-floor. There was on an "écarté" stand a fine tea-service; suddenly, as by a caprice, Bonaparte threw it down. "Before autumn," cried he, "I will break the empire of your master as I now break these vases! No

été, orbe
disque, signe, zodiaque, lion,
monde.
verbe, participe,
adverbe, principe, phénomène.
multiplicande, multiplicateur, dividende,
diviseur, numérateur, dénominateur,
cube, cône, solide, liquide, acide,
oxigène, hydrogène, carbone, mercure.
microscope, télescope, *pendule*.
coude,
planisphère, texte, tête-à-tête.
antipodes,
exercice, bastion, polygone.
prélude, frontispice, stade.
gymnase, lycée.
caractère,
basalte, platine, calque.
personne (a pronoun), monosyllabe
polysyllabe, proverbe,
exorde, préambule, prologue, artifice.
physique, ovale,
modèle, moule, type. organe
crâne, indicateur, génie, vice.
pouce,
panache, casque, cimeterre.
relâche, tintamarre
tube, orifice, cratère.
grade;
myrte,
manque, pâté, vermicelle
beurre, chou-fleur, crabe.
labyrinthe, protocole, colloque, dialogue
traité
rez-de-chaussée. écarté
service, caprice,
automne,
vase.

lightning-conductor can save it." The trophies of his triumphs were no baubles; they enriched the museum.

IV. He led his soldiers to the banks of the Nile, where clogs and umbrellas are superfluous. This large-river is inhabited, by an animal compared with which the scorpion is but an insect. It was in the country of hieroglyphics, symbols, and obelisks, that a dealer in witchcraft drew, in a mode of mystery, an horoscope which promised him a throne. The General visited the hospitals, and dared to touch the ulcers and erysipelas of the dying skeletons: he had the amulet of courage. In the meanwhile, uneasy concerning what was passing in Paris, he resolved to quit the Egyptian sands.

V. Bonaparte, on his return, had no scruples, and wanted no pretext to take power from those who had let the country fall into dishonour. By driving away the "asini" (not quadrupeds but bipeds) he thought he did not deserve any stigma. He became consul. As soon as he had gained this post, he reconquered the soil of the Scipios, he caused tumults to disappear, and revived commerce and trade. His eye was watching the interior and exterior, he presided over every minister's portfolio, and every committee: the telegraph was always at work. He reorganized the tribunals and their registers; he regulated monopolies by a decree. He cut down many an account and balance-of-account of public creditors who had caused prejudice and made too many profits, and he placed the treasure of the state under control, bolts, and cerberus. Soon, priesthood, synods, worship, sabbaths, fastings, and the preaching of the decalogue were re-established, but not monasteries, cows, and sackcloths: the priest returned to his diocese and presbytery. The consul ordered that codes should be made, and he often filled the office of a light-house to the lawyers; homicide, parricide, perjury, were punished as they deserved. He had not the merit of being insensible to the libels or small-works by which ridicule was cast upon him; he even dreaded the judges or critics of the female sex, who had with him the grave demerit of being authors, connoisseurs, amateurs, and teachers of "bon-mots."

VI. The votes of the people manifested by a plebiscite, the appendix of which was a senatus-consultum, declared Napoleon Emperor. His marshals, who were without patrimony, received from him estates as large as counties; but he wished them to be his devoted guards and satellites, almost automatons, nut-crackers, and boot-jacks. The Pope, elected at the last conclave, came to

paratonnerre. trophée,
trionphe, brimborion; musée.

socque, parapluie. fleuve
scorpion,
insecte.

hiéroglyphe, symbole, obélisque,
maléfice, mode, mystère, horoscope,
trône.

hospice, ulcère, érysipèle,
squelette: amulette.

scrupule,
prétexte,
deshonneur,
âne, quadrupède, bipède,
stigmaté,
poste,
tumulte.

commerce, négoce.
intérieur, extérieur,
portefeuille, comité:
télégraphe, labeur.

greffe; monopole
arrêté. compte, solde,
préjudice,

bénéfice,
contrôle, pêne, cerbère. sacerdoce,
synode, culte, dimanche, jeûne, prêche,
décalogue, monastère,

capuce, cilice:
diocèse, presbytère.
code, office

phare; homicide, parricide,
parjure,
mérite, libelle,

opuscule, ridicule;
juge, critique, sexe,
démérite, auteur, connaisseur,
amateur, professeur.

vote, plébiscite,
appendice, sénatus-consulte,

patrimoine, domaine,
comté, garde,
satellite, automate, casse-noisette
tire-botte. conclave,

crown him according to the rites. On the day appointed, Napoleon, and she who had hitherto shared his fate, crossed the porch or entry paved with jasper. The parterre of pretty-faces adorned with tulle, under which were combs and cameos, the pink and yellow of the shawls, all produced a magnificent effect. The choir then sang a canticle (with many trills, sharps, and naturals), accompanied by the organ and violoncellos.

VII. What a favourable time for profane-Hymns and dithyrambs! Of course the bards, swans, or red-breasts, mounted on Pegasus, and put together catalogues of distichs. What panegyrics at the Athenæums, in a dialect with tropes! O delight! There were, at the circus, masks performing interludes, in which droll gestures, blows, and kicks played a conspicuous part. Between-the-acts there was many a quadrille under the alder-trees and ash-trees: turnspits and fiddles had enough to do. How greatly did the illumination-lights eclipse the twilight of the street-lamps! In one word, it all seemed an Arabian tale, and deserved that people should come from all sides, whether in carriage, glass-coach, or passage-boat, to witness it.

VIII. Now, the Emperor, O scandal! O suicide! thought of a divorce. What a sacrifice, what weeping and suffering for the heart of her who had so much love for him. Nevertheless the ivy consented to be detached from the oak: no reproach, no murmur. The compact was broken. The new hymen, an act which was almost an adultery, took place: a son was born, who, from the baptistery, was king. This moment was the apogee, the solstitium, the highest pitch of Napoleon's luck. Millions, and even billions of subsidies had been spent in vain to conquer him, but the maze of his misfortunes soon began.

IX. Napoleon, disregarding risks, bad omens, and auspices, dared to attack the north. The fire of Moscow, the cold of the pole, what a disappointment were they! The Allied-powers publish a manifesto against him. He tries to surprise the rear of the enemy. An armistice; on the thirtieth of March, 1814, they arrive at Paris—a sad episode: it was a retaliation. No remedy, no antidote, no parachute: the Emperor abdicated. A short interregnum. The colossus who had fallen from the pinnacle of the capitol, was permitted to reign over an insulated hillock; he soon left it, disembarked at the gulf of Juan, took the sceptre again, and the dream finished with a thunderclap—Waterloo!

rite.

porche, vestibule, jaspe. parterre minois, tulle, peigne, camée, rose, jaune, châle, chœur

cantique, trille, dièse, bécarte, orgue, violoncelle.

hymne

dithyrambe. cygne, rouge-gorge, catalogue

distique. panégyrique, athénée, dialecte, trope. DELICE. cirque, élysée, masque, intermède, geste, horizon, croc-en-jambe, rôle.

entr'acte, quadrille, aune, frêne: tourne-broche

lampion, crépuscule réverbère.

conte,

côté, carrosse, remise, coche.

scandale, suicide,

divorce, sacrifice, pleurs supplice, cœur, AMOUR.

lierre

chêne: reproche, murmure, pacte.

hyménée, acte,

adultère:

baptistère, apogée,

solstice, période, bonheur.

million, billion, subsaïde,

dédale, malheur.

risque, augure,

auspice, septentrion, incendie,

pôle, mécompte.

alliés, manifeste

derrière. armistice;

trente (and the other numbers).

épisode, talion. remède

antidote, parachute:

interrègne. colosse

faite, capitole,

monticule,

golfe, rêve,

coup de tonnerre.

X. Napoleon, before leaving the embarking-place, sent an autograph to the regent—"I come, wrote he, like Themistocles, to sit by the hearth of the most generous of my enemies." The English ministry ordered that he should not be allowed to set his foot on the landing-place of any pier. He was transported to a barren rock of a few miles extent, almost the last point of our hemisphere. There, not far from the equator, nearly under the tropic of Capricorn, the petals of the heliotrope, and of the honey-suckle are never seen. In the vacuum and silence of this "bagno," surrounded by precipices, before the immense space, where not a shallop in the offing was unperceived, Napoleon exclaimed: "They have plunged into me a butcher's dagger up to the handle." Casting his eyes backwards on the time which was such a contrast with the present bitter chalice, he must no doubt have had sad monologues or soliloquies. After having suffered from a catarrh he felt a great uneasiness, and a scirrhus in the liver, that important viscus, soon declared itself. Napoleon would have no specific, tonic, narcotic, nor cautery; no emetic, no glasses of any fluid. He wrote the paragraphs of his will and its codicils, and affixed to them his name and flourish. The viaticum was administered to him. The dying-rattle, a few words, and Napoleon expired.

XI. His body was not embalmed; no camphor, aromatics, asphalt, nor asbestos were used. They carried him with military honours to the spot where he had often wandered, and which was to be his burying-ground. A willow, and a plane-tree, but no cenotaph, nor cippus marked the resting-place of him who had held the globe of Charlemagne.

XII. Epilogue.—After an interval of twenty years, the portico of the edifice of the "Invalides" at Paris, lighted by three thousand wax-candles, has seen entering on a car covered with funeral crape, the mortal remains of the Emperor. His "manes" in the Emyreum must have been moved! The coffin was placed under a mournful canopy, and is waiting for a worthy mausoleum.

embarcadère,
autographe

ministère,
débarcadère,
môle.
mille, hémisphère.
équateur,
tropical, Capricorne, pétale, héliotrope,
chèvre-feuille. vide
silence, bagno, précipice
espace, chasse-marée, large,

glaiive, manche.
arrière
contraste, calice,
doute, monologue, soliloque.
catarrhe, malaise,
squirre, foie, viscère.
spécifique, tonique,
narcotique, cautère, émétique, verre, fluid
paragraphe, codicille,
paraphe. viatique.
râle.

camphre, aromate,
asphalte, amianthe.
honneur, site,
cimetière.
saule, platane, cenotaphe, cippe
gîte, globe.

Epilogue. intervalle,
portique, édifice,
mille, cierge,
crêpe, reste.
mânes, Emyrée
catafalque, mausolée.

THE HISTORY OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Histoire.

I. When Elizabeth received the royal purple, England foresaw her glory. Her disposition was sometimes that of a sheep, and sometimes that of a snake full of bile; a satire, an epigram of hers burned as quick lime. The lessons of grammar and syntax which she had received enabled her to read the Greek Bible. Having the key of the algebra of Affairs, she knew well how to reject dunces, and choose persons worthy of her esteem.

II. Possessing the mitre (detached from the tiara of his holiness whose chair is at Rome), the first thing she did was to complete the work of the reformation. She preserved several laws, rules and maxims, the tithes, but not the bead-prayers and Abbeys; most of the sects hostile to the eminences of the cope were persecuted as leprosy. Elizabeth managed the public money-box as an ant; not one drachm of the taxes was uselessly spent.

III. When the queen honoured Kenilworth with a visit, the guitars and lyres played stunning gamuts and flourishes. On the top of the towers, and even on the tiles (which mice and bats had forsaken,) the sentinels of the guard or garrison were arranged in files. The area of the court had been transformed into a fair; there were swings, targets, and boxing. In the antichambers were seen, not old clepsydras or water clocks, but a couple or pair of watches as large as warming-pans. On the panes of the windows were engraved songs, anagrams, and riddles, with metaphors in praise of the Queen. Farther off were perceived tables inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and covered with fine linen.

IV. The hunger and thirst of the court folks found there partridges, the cooking of which was perfect, capers with oil, oysters, and potatoes, an interesting tribe, creams, with gum and spices of every fashion, heaps of oranges, apples, and pears, and a harvest of medlars and walnuts. The beverages (not water, but whole vintages) were in amphoræ, covered with vine-leaves. Behind a thin partition there were cupboards containing spoons, skimmers, cullenders, dutch-ovens, and frying-

pourpre,
gloire.
brebis, coulevre
bile; satire, épigramme,
chaux, leçon, grammair, syntaxe
bible.

clef, algèbre, affaire,
pécore, *personne*,
estime.

mitre, tiare
Sainteté, chaire,
œuvre, réforme
loi, règle, maxime, dimes,
patenôtres, abbaye; plupart
Eminence, chasuble
lèpre,
tirelire, fourmi; drachme, taxe.

guitare, lyre, gamme
fanfare, cime, *tour*,
tuile, *souris*, chauve-souris, sentinelle
garde, garnison, file.

aire, cour, foire;
balançoire, cible, boxe, antichambre,
clepsydre, horloge,
couple, paire, montre, bassinoire.
vitre, fenêtre, chanson, anagramme,
énigme, métaphore, louange.

table
nacre, toile.

faim, soif, gent
perdrix, cuisson, capre,
huile, huître, pommes de terre, tribu,
crème, gomme, façon, pile
orange, pomme, poire, moisson, nêfle,
noix, boisson, eau,
vendange, amphore, pampres.
cloison, armoire,
cuiller, écumoire, passoire, rôtissoire,

pans, the workmanship of which was admirable. The customers of the stables and poultry-yard had also their quota: mangers and troughs had been filled well. In the afternoon, Elizabeth and her court went, not to vespers, but into boxes hung with gauze and watered-silk, with fringes, and built before a platform, in order to witness pantomimes and fables, composed by a pen which knew well how to depict manners, customs, and passions. Vainly would the literary file make any counterfeited of the images and rhymes of its immortal pages! These "princely festivities," the relation of which would fill a ream, passed off without any mishap or affray; but his Grace, who had spent large sums of piasters and pounds, was not right well content. He would full fain have heard himself called highness, majesty; the halter would perhaps have suited his Lordship better.

V. In the meanwhile plots were contrived in darkness. The Queen accused Mary Stuart (born from the same stalk as herself) of leading in the shade the Hydra of Treason. Mary, at the dawn of her life had been taken to France. Her form worthy of sculpture, her rosy lips, the snow of her teeth and skin, her virtues, and not her portion, placed upon her head the crown of the fleurs-de-lis. She soon became a widow. Many years before the horrible night of St. Bartholomew, with bitterness she left France. When the vapour of the sea stole the coasts from her view, she said with tears: "O beloved France! I leave thee, but the vessel which takes me away leaves with thee a part of myself!" Mary, in Scotland was, it is said, guilty of actions over which one would like to pass a sponge. She came to England: it was a prison, a cage, or bird's-lime for her; neither bail nor ransom was accepted.

VI. Better had it been for Mary had she never used any inkstand, sepia, or any sort of ink! Letters or epistles were interpreted as proofs of her acceptance of guilty offers. The star chamber (thus called because its walls were covered with stars) condemned her. Mary distributed among her women her ear-rings with pearls, her pins with topazes, or carbuncles. Then with the cross in the palm of her hand, she walked courageously to death, constant to her faith. The blade fell three times before it touched the anvil, and divided the vertebrae and the fibres of the flesh round the jugular-vein. Such was the end of her clay and wax royalty!

VII. Her ashes roused Europe. The Spanish Peninsula launched her "invincible armada," commanded by a naval excellency, who perhaps might have been

poêle, main-d'œuvre,
pratiques étable, basse-cour
quote-part: mangeoire, auge.
après-midi,
vêpres, loge, gaze,
moire, frange, plate-forme,
pantomime, fable, plume
mœurs, coutume,
lime, contrefaçon,
image, rime, page.

rame, malencontre, rixe
Grandeur, somme, piastre, livre,

Altesse, Majesté; hart
Seigneurie.
trame, ténèbres,

tige, ombre, hydre, trahison.
aurore.
forme, statuaire, lèvre,
neige, dent, peau, vertu,
dot,
fleur-de-lis.
nuit, St Barthélémy (and othersaints' days.)
amertume, brume, mer
plage, larme:
nef (nave)
part.

éponge. prison,
cage, glu; caution, rançon.

écritoire, sépia, encre. lettre, épître

offre. chambre, paroi
étoile.
boucle d'oreille, perle,
épingle, topaze, escarboucle. croix
paume, main, mort,
foi. lame, fois
enclume, vertèbre,
fibres, chair, jugulaire.
fin, argile, cire.
endre, presque

Excellence,

drowned in a bath or a puddle: swimming was unknown to him. In the meanwhile alarm spread throughout the island. Farms, barns, forests were abandoned; all, without any fear of gashes, left slippers and gaiters, and ran to arms; some practised fencing with scythes. They seemed to have the wings and girdles of expresses to whom a premium had been promised. The Queen, mounted on a white mare, spoke before the phalanxes of the English army, in a manner worthy of memory; it was the best circular. As soon as the Spanish sails appeared, the English squadron weighed anchor and went to the encounter, without forming a parallel-line. The Spanish thunderbolt was mere powder: the manœuvres were heavy; but the British biremes, beating the foam with oars as with fins, followed the fleet, and like salamanders, flung pitch and flames: neither bars, nor screws, could hold the beams together. Tempests completed the disaster and victory.

VIII. One of those who won palms was loved by Elizabeth. What a golden fleece for him! But he made an unseasonable peace with a rebellious troop or soldiery. Desirous to justify himself, all splashed with mud he ran to the Queen: he was soon the dupe and victim of his rage and of his acquaintances. He was condemned without mercy. The wound of Elizabeth's soul never after closed. About All-saints, fever and cough seized upon her; no recovery. She lost her voice, and soon the Queen was no more.

baignoire, mare: nage.
 alarme
 file, ferme, grange, forêt;
 balafre, pantoufle, guêtre,
 arme; escrime, faux,
 aile, sangle, estafette
 prime.
 jument, phalange
 armée; *mémoire*;
 circulaire. *voile*,
 escadre, ancre,
 rencontre, *parallèle*.
foudre poudre, manœuvre;
 birème, écume
 rame, nageoire, salamandre,
 poix, flamme: tringle, vis,
 poutre.
 débâcle, victoire.
 palme.
 toison.
 paix, troupe
 soldatesque.
 fange, dupe
 victime, rage, connaissance.
 merci. âme
 Toussaint, fièvre, toux;
 guérison. voix.

THE END.



